

Obituary.

Mattie McRea, daughter of B. F. McRea and Julia McRea, died March 6th, 1896.

Weep not gentle mother! for thy darling, she is not dead but simply sleepeth, to wake at the call of her Father, Our Father.

She has preceded you to that far away happy home, whence no traveler returns, but all are seeking.

One empty chair in your chamber, but one more jewel in the Father's Crown. So what matter! Before, all your hopes were of the earth; but now you have a lease on heaven for a loved one, there, awaits your arrival. The clouds now seem heavy around your way; you can not understand, but only believe, for God leadeth thee.

Tis so sweet to keep thy hand in his, while all is so dim; to close your weary aching eyes and follow him.

Through many a thorny path you've gone and he always leads your tired feet.

Through many a path of tears you go; but 'tis so sweet to know that he is close to thee, your God, your Friend. He leadeth you and so you should be satisfied. To your dim eyes He may reveal no light at all, but while you lean on him, you can not fall. One more Roll call only, will she have to answer and we all know the welcome plaudit "well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

Mattie was such a sweet and gentle girl, all the pupils loved her; I loved her; in fact everyone loved her.

Dearest Mattie 'tis hard to break the tender cord where love has bound our hearts.

'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the word, but we part!

Dear friend we have laid thee in the peaceful grave's embrace, but thy memory we will cherish 'till we see thy Heavenly face.

HER TEACHER.

Stay-at-home-travel, through the medium of books and pictures, is to the great majority the only means of becoming acquainted with the different sections of this beautiful world of ours; and, taking it by and large, it possesses decided advantages: one is saved much anxiety and fatigue, and, moreover, a trip including even the four quarters of the globe need cost no more than the price of a magazine. Demorest's Family Magazine for March, for example. Appropriately one may begin with "The Great Navies of the World," and make a comparison between our own war vessels and those of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Spain, and Italy; then visit "Unfortunate Armenia," become acquainted with the people, their country, their manner of life, and their enemies; and passing on to South Africa learn about "The Boers, Their country and

Their Troubles," and incidentally gain much valuable information about gold and diamond mining.

Everyone who will take the trouble to cut out this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of Demorest's Magazine, containing a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the Magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each. Demorest's is published for \$2 a year, by the Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We never live; we are always in expectation of living.

No one's education is truly liberal in these days which does not include a knowledge of the best, simple remedies for ordinary illness. The people in this locality have lately been taught a lesson in the wonderful curative properties of Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills in all forms of biliousness, disordered liver, sour stomach, etc. Sick-headaches vanish speedily where this remedy is employed. Your druggist will confirm the report of their wonderful cures. The combined treatment of Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets cost but 25 cents. Sample dose free.

Prosperity unmasks the vices; adversity reveals the virtues.

Do Not Do This.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25.

How many people bodily assume the mask of virtue.

Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. A. L. Armstrong, an old druggist, and a prominent citizen of this enterprising town, says: "I sell some forty different kinds of cough medicines, but have never in my experience sold so much of any one article as I have of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. All who use it say it is the most perfect remedy for Cough, Cold, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lung, they have ever tried." It is a specific for Coughs and Whooping Cough. It will relieve a Cough in one minute. Contains no opiates. Free trial bottle at R. C. Hardwick's drug store.

METHODIST CONGRESS.

Soon to Meet at Cleveland in Quadrennial Session.

Functions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Men Who Will Be Prominent in Its Deliberations.

[Special Cincinnati (O.) Letter.]

This important ecclesiastical body will meet in Cleveland, O., May 1, 1896. It will be composed of ministerial and lay representatives from all of the 123 annual conferences and as many lay conferences of this great denomination. There will probably be about 540 accredited members in the conference.

The 17,000 itinerant preachers are represented by one for every 45 members of an annual conference, and the 2,800,000 lay members by two lay delegates for every lay conference, except where the annual conference with which it quadrates has but one, in which case there is but one layman. In the last general conference there were 315 ministerial and 189 lay delegates. This inequality of members has caused



BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, D. D., LL. D.

not a little friction in some places, but it is nearly counterbalanced by the arrangement that although both orders deliberate and vote as one body they may vote separately on any question on the demand of one-third of either order; and when a separate vote is taken the concurrent vote of both orders is necessary to complete an action. Still there is considerable agitation in favor of equalizing the representation. The principal objection is that it would make the legislative body too unwieldy and that the separate vote ought to continue and even on many subjects be made mandatory.

From the organization of the church in 1784 till 1872 the general conference was composed wholly of ministers. During three-quarters of the century an agitation was kept up—chiefly by ministers—for the admission of laymen to participation in the responsibilities of the general conference, but the laity were comparatively uninterested, and even when asked to vote on the question in 1865 they refused it. But the preacher and some laymen finally succeeded in getting a change of mind, in those who voted, and in 1872 laymen were admitted to the conference. One of the problems before the next conference will be how to accomplish equality of representation and not cause the legislative body to become a huge mass meeting.

The general conference meets once in four years and has "full power to make rules and regulations" for the church subject to six restrictions that protect: 1, the doctrine; 2, the membership of the general conference; 3, the episcopal form of government; 4, the general rules of the church; 5, the right of trial and appeal to ministers or members; and 6, the proceeds of the book concern and chartered fund. These things cannot be changed save by three-fourths of the members of the



REV. T. B. NEELY, D. D.

annual conferences—ministers—and two-thirds of the general conference. Outside of these things there is really no limit, legislative, judicial or executive, to the power of the general conference. Many see the peril of this state of things and earnestly advocate the further restriction of the power of the general conference, especially as to its passing judicially on its own legislative acts. There is a strong sentiment in the most influential quarters favorable to a new constitution, and this will be one of the most weighty and difficult problems before the next conference. It is probable they will not attempt to mature such a document, but will rather arrange for the election by the annual and lay conferences of a constitutional convention.

The relation of the bishops to the church and to the general conference is peculiar. In other churches, having bishops, these officers usually have a decisive control in the government of the church. But while the fathers of Methodism in this country believed the episcopal form of government the best, they decided on having "a moderate episcopacy" one that would be subject to the eldership and charged with the distinct work of superintending. These fathers were all familiar with an episcopacy that limits each officer to a specific field or diocese, but they ordained that their incumbents should

be coequal in authority over the whole church, and so styled them "general superintendents," and their episcopacy they called a "general superintendency." Consequently, when a bishop in this church dies, there is no "vacancy" created, but the general conference may think it well to "strengthen the episcopacy" by electing one or more additional men to the office. Were these bishops diocesan, then the diocese would elect, but because they are general superintendents only, the general conference can elect.

Before the general conferences became in 1812 delegated bodies, the bishops, as elders—primus inter pares—were members of that body with full privileges of members, but since that time they have been simply presidents of the conference, with no right to even give a casting vote in case of an equal division. Neither are they recognized as a separate house with a veto authority. In the general conference of 1893, in New York, when the question of enrolling the names of five women who had been elected to serve as delegates came up in the organization of the conference, the bishops, as presidents, and, as they argued, responsible for the lawful procedure of the inchoate body until it became fully organized, assumed authority to withhold those names, seeing formal protest against enrolling them had been lodged with the bishops.

For this they were sharply censured by the friends of the admission of women, and at once other arrangements were made to provide for such cases in the future. There is no special danger that the Methodist episcopacy will become a hierarchy. Indeed, the jealousy against anything that even seems to look in that direction is sometimes extreme. Nevertheless, the church is full of the highest respect for its episcopacy and the vast power of the appointment of 17,000 pastors annually to the charge of nearly 28,000 local church organizations is a tremendous responsibility. There are at present 16 general superintendents, of whom Bishop Thomas Bowman is the senior, both in age and office. He was born July 15, 1817, and elected bishop in 1872.

The general conference prepares its work in a dozen large committees, composed of members from each annual conference. As there are about 125 of these, it will be seen that each committee is larger than many of the early general conferences. In addition to these, there are usually appointed a score or more special committees, to whom is sent the less easily classified business.

As there is but one house and no provision for a veto, or even for a challenge,



PROF. CHARLES J. LITTLE, D. D.

of any act of the general conference, it follows that by a mere majority vote most important, if not even revolutionary, actions may be taken. This is admittedly one of the most serious perils of the denomination, and one that more powerfully than any other, cries out for the much-discussed new constitution.

The men who have most occupied the attention of the conferences for several quadrenniums are Drs. Buckley, Neely, Kynett, Little and Leonard. The first named is the versatile and brilliant editor of the Christian Advocate, in New York city. There is considerable talk of electing him bishop, while many others ask forcibly why remove from the editorial fraternity one so eminently qualified for that position, especially seeing "editors are born, not made." Dr. Neely is probably one of the most profound students of Methodist history and polity that can be found anywhere. He is an author of distinction. In 1892 he came near being chosen corresponding secretary of the board of education. He has served with acceptability in the office of presiding elder in the city of Philadelphia, and is now successfully serving the Union church in that city as its pastor.

Dr. Kynett is the veteran father of the great board of church extension, having first formed its plans in his own Iowa, and has served as its corresponding secretary since 1867. He is also prominently connected with the national anti-saloon movement, as a member of its executive committee and chairman of the Methodist general conference permanent committee on temperance and prohibition.

Dr. Little is the president of the Garrett Biblical Institute of the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill. He is widely known as a successful educator, and he wields a trenchant pen.

Dr. Leonard has for eight years been one of the corresponding secretaries of the missionary society. Not long before, that genius of a phrase maker, Murat Halsted, gave him abundant free advertising in the Cincinnati Commercial because he had the temerity to run for governor of Ohio on the prohibition ticket without the consent of his political opponents.

Each of these gentlemen has his admirers, who insist that the favorite should, at the first chance, be made a bishop. As they are all good men, the church would not suffer if they all were bishops.

Keep Off the Grass.
It is said the following sign is posted in a public park in England: "Notice—All persons are cautioned to keep off the grass, cattle and poultry included."

10¢ worth Battle Ax 5 1/3 oz.
10¢ worth other tobaccos 3 1/3 oz.
You Gain 2 2/5 oz.

Battle Ax PLUG

5 1/3 ounces for 10 cents. You may have "money to burn," but even so, you needn't throw away 2 ounces of good tobacco. For 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grades for 10 cents.

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including all the latest fabrics in foreign importations, are now on exhibition, and we invite your close inspection of style, quality and—which stand as a monument to our taste and superiority in pleasing the most fastidious.
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Are you troubled with Indigestion, Pressing sensation around the heart, Do your bowels move regularly, Subject to sick headache, dizzy spells, Loss of appetite, nervousness, sleepless nights, Bones ache, pain in side and back?

These are Symptoms of an Inactive Liver! YOU NEED A MEDICINE that will act on your Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Such a medicine is hard to find. Dr. Carlstedt has made this a life study and will guarantee every bottle. If, after the use of the first bottle you have not been benefited, we will refund your money.

Tired and Could not Sleep at Night.

From overwork I became nervous, tired, weak, exhausted and unable to sleep or rest. I finally took Dr. O. A. Carlstedt's German Liver Syrup and now sleep soundly every night from eight to ten hours. I am well and life is a pleasure.

EDWARD A. CRAWFORD.

Amo, Kansas.

Carlstedt Medical Co.

Gentle-Having tried your Carlstedt's Liver Powder in my family, I do not hesitate to pronounce it a most excellent remedy, and well worthy the confidence of the public in general.

Very Truly

Nashville, Tenn.

H. B. GRAY.

A Living Skeleton.

Mr. James Bennett, of Island, Ky., says: If not for Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder I would have been in my grave. Tried the leading doctor of Louisville. They were puzzled and I was given up. I was nothing but a living skeleton. I began using Dr. Carlstedt's Medicines and the change was wonderful. I know it is the best medicine on earth.

So Weak Could not Cross a Room.

Four weeks ago I could not walk across the floor I was so weak, nervous and exhausted. My sister got me a bottle of Dr. O. A. Carlstedt's German Liver Syrup and after taking a few doses I felt better. When the bottle was all used I was able to be at my work again.

ALEX S. SCHRAEDER.

Stuebner, Texas.

Pain in Heart, Shoulders and Arms.

I tried the first bottle of Dr. O. A. Carlstedt's German Liver Syrup one year ago and waited to see results before writing you. I honestly believe it saved my life. I had pain around my heart, in shoulders and arms.

Greenville, S. C.

A. L. SMITH.

Chronic Headache, Nervousness, I was a sufferer from chronic nervous headaches and sleeplessness. Life became a burden. I tried doctors in vain; finally I took Dr. O. A. Carlstedt's German Liver Syrup and I firmly believe it saved my life.

MISS PEARL CAMPBELL.

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We have shipped Mr. L. L. Elgin, Druggist, a large supply of samples of both German Liver Syrup and Powder and request all parties who wish to try our remedies to call and get sample for trial.

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